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The Natural History of British Insects

Edward Donovan

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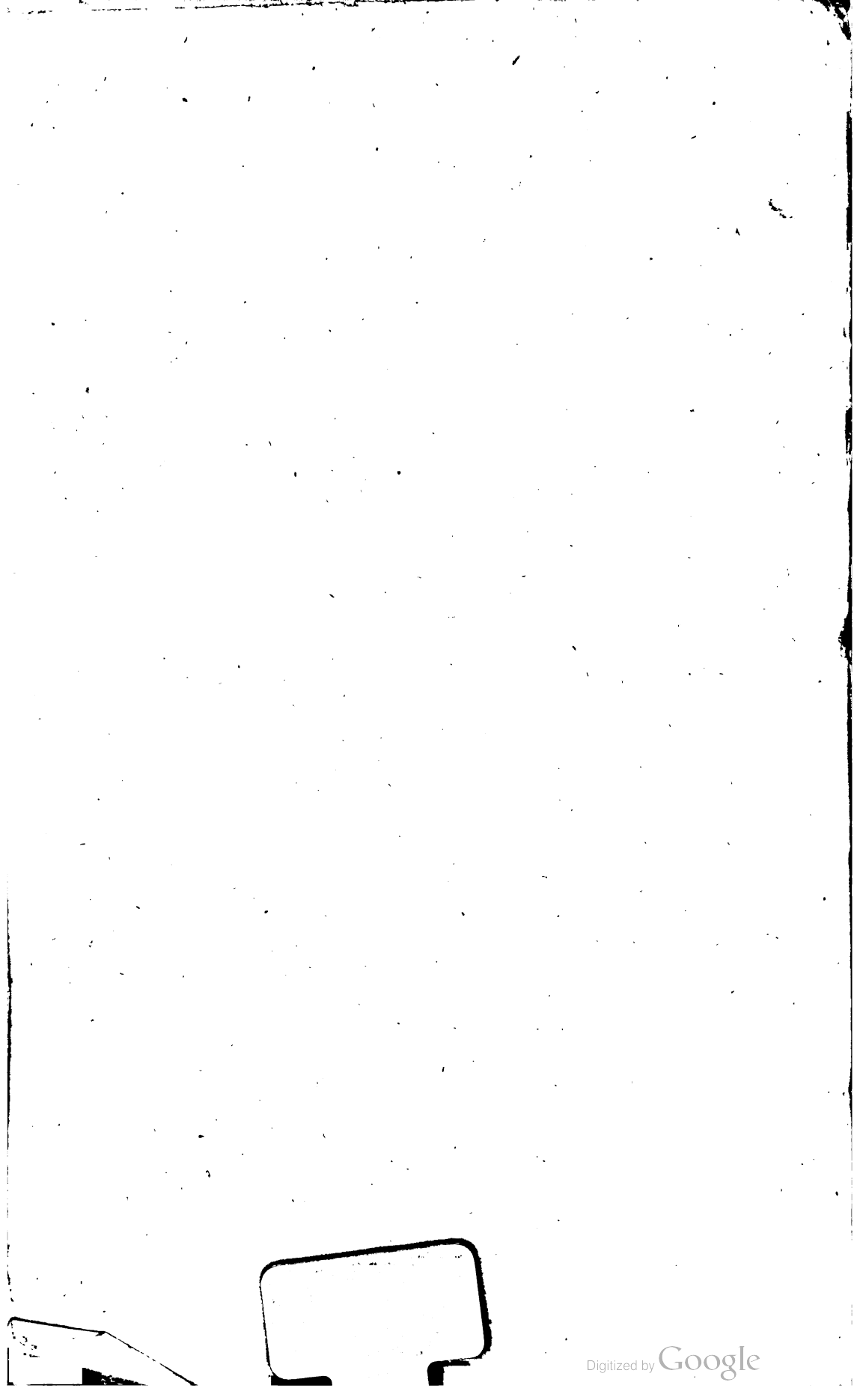
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THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH INSECTS;

EXPLAINING THEM

IN THEIR SEVERAL STATES,

WITH THE PERIODS OF THEIR TRANSFORMATIONS,
THEIR FOOD, OECONOMY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH THE

HISTORY OF SUCH MINUTE INSECTS

AS REQUIRE INVESTIGATION BY THE MICROSCOPE.

THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED BY

COLOURED FIGURES,

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED FROM LIVING SPECIMENS.

By E. DONOVAN.

VOL. X.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY BYE AND LAW, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL,

For the Author,

And for F. and C. Rivington, N° 62, St. Paul's Church Yard.

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THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH INSECTS.

PLATE CCCXXV.

SPHINX TILIÆ.

LIME HAWK MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickeſt in the middle. Wings deflexed when at reſt. Fly ſlow morning and evening.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings angulated, greeniſh clouded with brown, two triangular olive ſpots diſpoſed as a bar acroſs the anterior wing, tips white. Poſterior wings yellow brown with a tranſverſe dark bar.

SPHINX TILIÆ: alis angulatis vireſcenti nebuloſis ſaturatius faſciatis, poſticis ſupra luteo teſtaceis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2.

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797. 3.—*Fn. Sv.* 1085.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 358. *Sp.* 10.
Albin. Inſ. tab. 10.
Roeſ. Inſ. 1. *phal.* 1. *tab.* 2.
Schæff. Elem. tab. 116. *fig.* 1.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 100. *fig.* 1. 2.
Merian. Europ. 2. *tab.* 24.
Eſp. Inſ. 2. *tab.* 3.
Geoffr. Inſ. 2. 80. 2.

The larva of this elegant Inſect feeds on the Lime tree. In September it changes to the pupa, and the Sphinx is produced in May.—It is very common in moſt parts of the country.

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PLATE CCCXXVI.

PTINUS PECTINICORNIS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform, the laſt articulation longeſt. Thorax roundiſh, with a margin into which the head is drawn back.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brown. Antennæ yellowiſh and pectinated.

PTINUS PECTINICORNIS: fuſcus antennis luteis pectinatis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 1.

This ſpecies differs very much from the other Inſects of the Ptinus genus in having feathered antennæ. Geoffroy, who deſcribed it before Linnæus, called it Ptilinus. Linnæus placed it in his Syſtem in the Ptinus genus, and to diſtinguiſh it named it ſpecifically pectinicornis. The two ſexes of this Inſect may be diſtinguiſhed by the form of the antennæ; thoſe of the female are but ſlightly pectinated, that which we have figured is the male having large feathered antennæ.

This creature lives in decayed wood.

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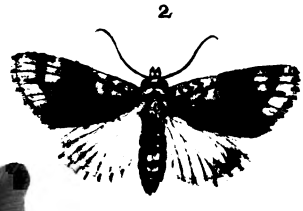

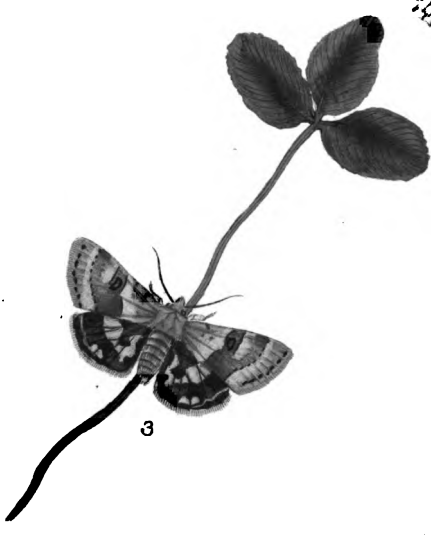

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PLATE CCCXXVII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA LEPORINA.

MILLER OF MANSFIELD MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings deflexed, white, ſprinkled with forked black ſpots: no ſpots on the abdomen.

PHALÆNA LEPORINA: alis deflexis albis: punctis ramoſis, abdomine inmaculato. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 838. 9. *Fn. Sv.* 1176.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 453. 144. *Degeer Inſ.* 1. *tab.* 12. *fig.* 10. 11. 17. *Fyeſt. Magaz.* 2. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 1—3.

We cannot account for the very abſurd name Engliſh Aurelians have given to this Inſect. It probably originated in ſome trivial event, which has been long ſince forgotten, but as the Inſect will be

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better known by that name than any other we could adopt, it is thought moſt adviſable to retain it.

This Moth is uncommonly ſcarce in Great Britain. The larva is of a pale or greeniſh white colour with three longitudinal ſtripes of brown and a few black bars acroſs. It feeds on the Willow and Alder. Four of thoſe larvæ were taken in the wood of Darent, 1793; and one of them was reared to the winged ſtate.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA ALNI.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Anterior wings brown with two broad ſpaces of grey, divided by a tranſverſe dark bar, and a kidney-ſhaped ſpot in the middle. Poſterior wings whitiſh with a marginal row of brown ſpots, pale brown at the apex.

PHALÆNA ALNI: criſtata alis deflexis fuſiginoſis: areis duabus cineraſcentibus priore puncto marginali nigro. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 845. 134.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3, *p.* 2. *ſp.* 89.

Noctua Degener. *Wien. Verz.* 70. 4.—*Degeer. Inſ.* 1. *tab.* 11. *fig.* 25. 28.

One of the rare Engliſh ſpecies of Phalænæ known amongſt collectors by the general name of Portland Moths, having been firſt diſcovered and introduced to notice as natives of this country by the late Dutcheſs Dowager of Portland.

FIG.

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FIG III.

PHALÆNA DIPSACEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax ſmooth. Anterior wings pale clay colour, with a broad brown ramoſe bar acroſs. Poſterior pair black, with an irregular pale oblique bar, and double ſpot of the ſame near the poſterior margin.

PHALÆNA DIPSACEA: lævis alis deflexis pallidis: faſcia lata fuſca, poſticis albo nigroque variis. *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 856. 185.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 33. *ſp.* 83.
Wien. verz. 89. 3.

Hitherto conſidered as a ſcarce or at leaſt very local ſpecies. Dr. Latham found it in great abundance in a clover field near Dartford, Kent. The larva is deſcribed; it is red with broken or interrupted white lines and a cinereous head. It feeds on the Centaurea, Plantain and Tragopogon.

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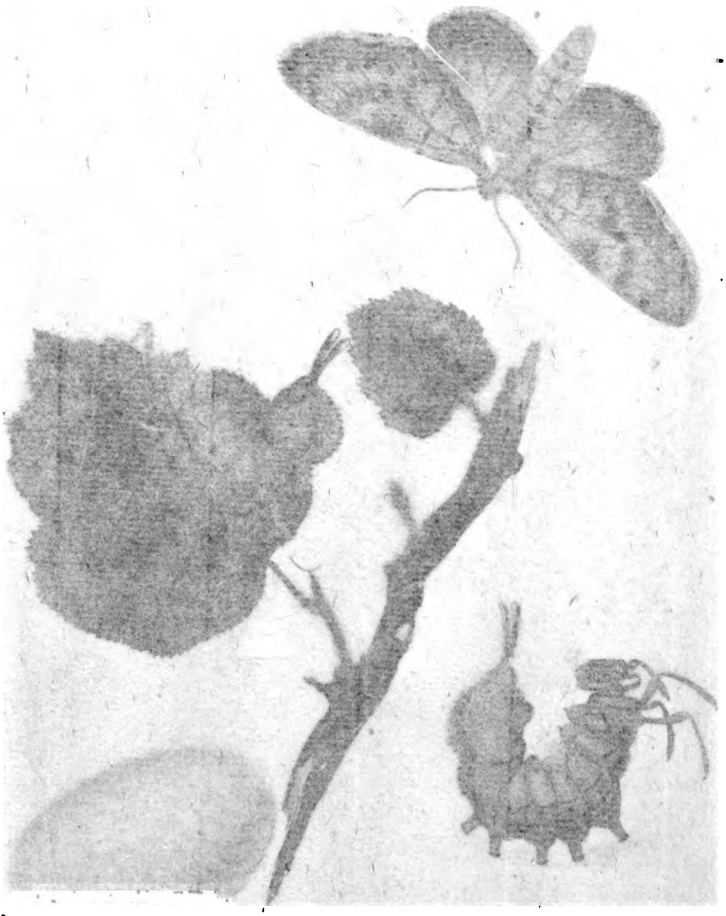

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PLATE CCCXXVIII.

PHALÆNA FAGI.

LOBSTER MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings reverſed, reddiſh aſh colour, with two incurvated yellowiſh lines acroſs the firſt pair.

PHALÆNA FAGI: alis reverſis rufo cinereis: faſciis duabus linearibus luteis flexuoſis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 816. 30. —*Fn. Sv.* 113. — *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 422. *ſp.* 51.
Albin. Inſ. tab. 58.
Wien. Verz. 63. 2.
Roeſ. Inſ. 3. *tab.* 12.
Act. holm. 1749. 132. *tab.* 4. *fig.* 10. 14.

The trivial name of Lobſter Moth, which this ſpecies has acquired from the ſingular form of its larva, cannot be unfamiliar to the Engliſh Aurelian, though the Moth itſelf is in the poſſeſſion of few. The larva was

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was figured and deſcribed by Albin, and collectors about the middle of the laſt century occaſionally met with it in the woods near London, which have been ſince deſtroyed. At that time it was however ſcarce, and being difficult to rear, the Moth has always been deemed one of the moſt valuable Britiſh ſpecies of the Lepidoptera tribe.

An old collector at Hoxton once informed us, that the larva of this Inſect was called the BREECHES Caterpillar about fifty years ago; that it was in great requeſt by moſt collectors of his time, and that he deemed himſelf fortunate in finding two ſpecimens of it in the courſe of his life, though he had not reared either. Thoſe were taken on ſome Cheſtnut trees which grew at that time in St. George's fields. The late Mr. Bentley found it once on the Beech, and Mr. Francillon has a ſpecimen of it in his cabinet, which he met with himſelf. Our figures are copied from Mr. Francillon's ſpecimen, and the drawings Roeſel has given of it in his Hiſtory of the Inſects of Germany.

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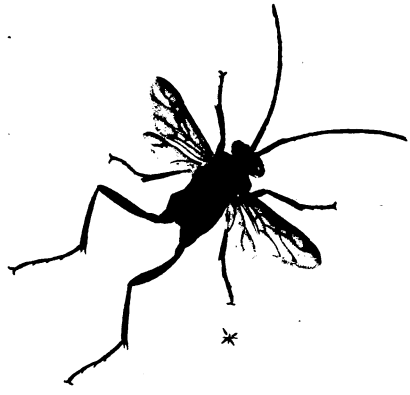

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PLATE CCCXXIX.

SPHEX APPENDIGASTER.

SMALL-BODIED ICHNEUMON WASP.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth armed with jaws, no tongue. Antennæ conſiſt of ten articulations. Wings extended, without folds, and laid horizontally upon the back. Sting ſharp and pointed, and concealed within the abdomen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black. Abdomen ſmall, joined to the thorax by a footſtalk. Poſterior legs very long.

SPHEX APPENDIGASTER: atra abdomine petiolata breviſſimo, pedibus poſticis longiſſimis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 945. 12.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 2723. 245. *ſp.* 12.

EVANIA APPENDIGASTER: atra abdomine petiolato breviſſimo dorſo thoracis impoſito, pedibus poſticis longiſſimis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. 141. 1.
Degeer. Inſ. 3. 394. *tab.* 30. *fig.* 14.
Reaum. Inſ. 6. *tab.* 31. *fig.* 13.

The

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The novelty of this creature will be immediately obvious to thoſe in the ſlighteſt degree acquainted with the hymenopterous tribes of Inſects. At firſt ſight it has the exact appearance of an Inſect deprived of the body, for the abdomen is extremely ſmall in proportion to the other parts, and ſo much recurved or bent under the poſterior part of the thorax as to be ſcarcely viſible.

It is not more remarkable for its ſingularity than rarity, for we have ventured to introduce it as an Engliſh Inſect on one authority only.—A ſpecimen of it was lately taken by the Rev. James Coyte of Ipſwich, in Suffolk. We have it from the South of Europe.

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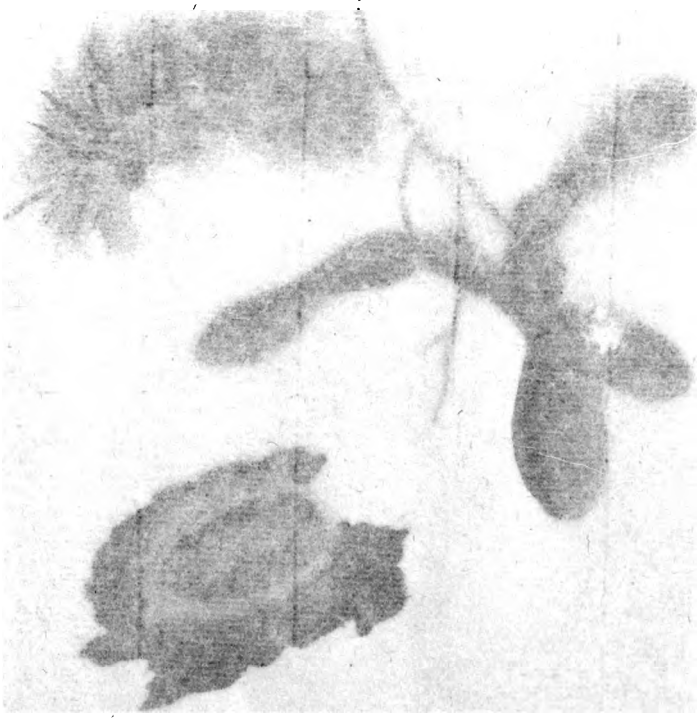

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PLATE CCCXXX.

PHALÆNA ACERIS.

SYCAMORE MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed, grey, undulated with black, and a black dagger-like mark at the baſe of the anterior pair.

PHALÆNA ACERIS: criſtata alis deflexis canis nigro undatis, abdomine ſubtus baſi brunneo. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 846. 137.—*Fn. Sv.* 1179.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 107. *ſp.* 322.
Wilks pap. 32. *tab.* 2. *c.* 6.
Reaum. Inſ. 1. *tab.* 34. *fig.* 11.
Friſch. Inſ. 1. *tab.* 5.

The larva of this ſpecies feeds on the Sycamore, it becomes a pupa late in Auguſt, and appears in the winged ſtate in June.

Another

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Another Moth very analogous to this ſpecies is known amongſt Engliſh collectors by the name of Sycamore likeneſs; it is exceedingly ſimilar in its colour and marks, but is deſtitute of the ſmall dagger-form black ſpot which is ſituated near the baſe of the anterior wings in Phalæna Aceris.

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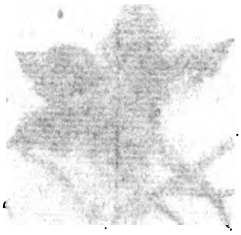

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PLATE CCCXXXI.

PHALÆNA DELPHINII.

PEASE-BLOSSOM MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed, firſt pair purple with two broad tranſverſe whitiſh bars, ſecond pair pale brown.

PHALÆNA DELPHINII: criſtata alis deflexis purpuraſcentibus: faſciis duabus albidis, poſticis obſcuris. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 857. 188.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 90. *ſp.* 267.
Geoff. Inſ. 2. 164. 109.
Merian. Europ. 1. *tab.* 40.
Roeſ. Inſ. 1. *phal.* 2. *tab.* 12.
Panz. Fn. Germ. 7. *tab.* 17.

The Phalæna Delphinii is extremely rare. A traditionary opinion ſeemed to prevail amongſt the old collectors of Engliſh Inſects,

 that

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that it had been taken in this country, but the fact was not clearly aſcertained till within the laſt two years.

The late Ducheſs of Portland, it is reported, once found a mutilated wing of ſome Phalæna hanging in a cobweb, which it was conjectured had belonged to this ſpecies; but on ſuch ſlender authority few were diſpoſed to conſider it as a Britiſh Inſect: and thence it remained a ſubject of diſpute till the ſummer of 1799, when our worthy friend W. Jones, Eſq. met with a charming ſpecimen of it alive in his own garden at Chelſea; and thereby removed every doubt reſpecting it, as a Britiſh Species.

The larva feeds on the Larkſpur, and is figured by Roeſel together with the eggs and pupa; thoſe figures we have copied in the annexed plate, as they render the hiſtory of this intereſting Inſect more complete than our limited information would otherwiſe permit. —The larva ſeems to bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe of Phalæna Verbaſci, or Water Betony Moth; the colours are nearly the ſame, but the black ſpots in the former are more numerous.

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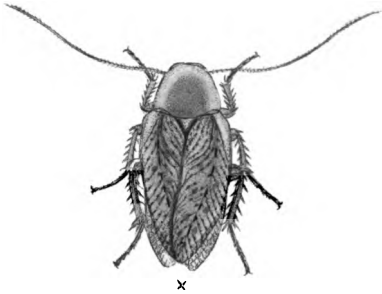

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PLATE CCCXXXII.

BLATTA LAPPONICA.

HEMIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head inflected. Antennæ ſetaceous. Elytra ſemicoriaceous. Thorax flat, orbicular and margined. Feet formed for running.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Yellowiſh. A few black ſpots on the longitudinal ridge of the wing caſes.

BLATTA LAPPONICA: flaveſcens elytris nigro maculatis. *Linn. Fn. Sv.* 863.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 2044.
Sulz. Inſ. t. 8. *f.* 3.
Geoffr. Inſ. par. 1. *p.* 381. *n.* 3.

We believe this is a ſcarce Species in Great Britain. The late Mr. Bentley has taken it about Epping.—It is very common in Lapland.

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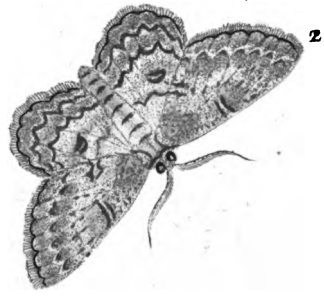

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PLATE CCCXXXIII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA REPANDARIA.

THE MOTTLED BEAUTY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ pectinated. Wings grey, undulated, clouded with brown, and ſurrounded with a black waved marginal line.

PHALÆNA REPANDARIA: pectinicornis, alis cinereis: omnibus fuſco-undatis; poſticis margine repando atro.
Phalæna repandata. *Linn. Syſt.* 866. 235.—*Fn. Suec.* 1260. *Kleeman Inſ.* 1. *t.* 14. *fig.* 1. 2. *t.* 28. *f.* 1.

The two Moths figured I. I. in the annexed plate are ſuppoſed to be the male and female of the ſame ſpecies. Taken in June, about Willows.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA CONSORTARIA.

THE PALE OAK BEAUTY.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ feathered. Wings pale greyiſh, waved with brown. An eye-ſhaped ſpot, whith an oblong white pupil in the middle of the poſterior wings.

PHALÆNA CONSORTARIA: pectinicornis alis dentatis griſeis fuſco ſtrigoſis: poſticis puncto ocellari oblongo albido. *Fab. Ent. Syſt.* 3. *b.* 137. 29.

Found on the Oak in June.

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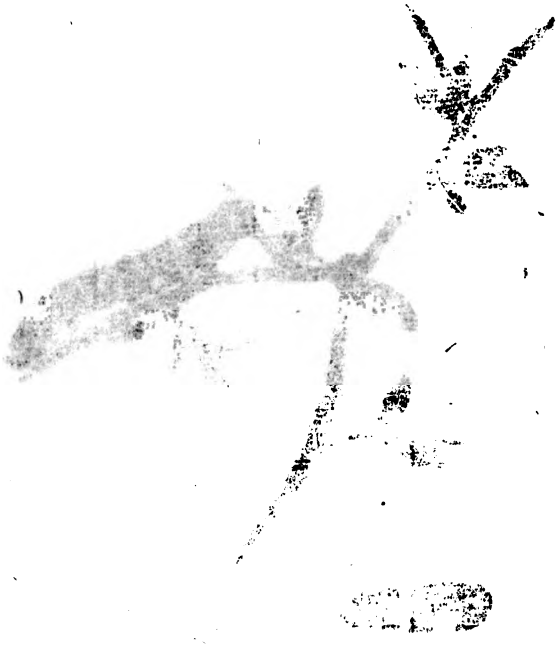

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PLATE CCCXXXIV.

PHALÆNA FLAVOCINCTA.

Great Ranunculus Moth.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed: margins dentated. Firſt pair greyiſh brown, obſcurely clouded and variegated with ſmall orange-yellow ſpots.

Phalæna Flavocincta: criſtata alis deflexis dentatis fuſco cinereoque variis fulvo punctatis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 114. *ſp.* 334.

Noctua flavocincta. *Wien. Verz.* 72. 2.
Roeſ. Inſ. 1. *phal.* 2. *tab.* 54. 55.

The larva is ſuppoſed to feed on the black Cherry and Sloe; on the latter of which we once found it. Its Engliſh name implies that it feeds alſo on ſome plant of the Ranunculus genus. In the winged ſtate it is ſometimes met with in gardens.

Another Inſect analagous to this ſpecies has been named the ſmall Ranunculus Moth.

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PLATE CCCXXXV.

CHRYSOMELA MARGINELLA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ compoſed of globular articulations, increaſing in bulk towards the ends. Thorax and elytra without margins.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black. Head, thorax, feet, and exterior border of the wing-caſes yellowiſh.

CHRYSOMELA MARGINELLA; niger, capite thorace pedibus coleoptrorumque limbo flavis.

A new ſpecies, taken in Coombe Wood in the month of July, by Alex. M'Leay, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Kirby.

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PLATE CCCXXXVI.

PHALÆNA PINIARIA.

PINE MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ feathered. Upper ſide brown, with broad yellowiſh ſpots in the diſk. Under ſide mottled, and clouded with two dark bars acroſs the poſterior pair.

PHALÆNA PINIARIA: pectinicornis alis fuſcis flavo maculatis ſubtus nebuloſis: faſciis duabus fuſcis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 861. 210.
Fn. Sv. 1233.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 141. *ſp.* 45.
Clerk. phal. tab. 1. *fig.* 10.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 159. *fig.* 1. 2.

This rare and curious ſpecies of Phalæna has been for ſome years admitted to the cabinets of Engliſh Natural Hiſtory, but on the moſt dubious authority. That it is an inhabitant of Great Britain, is however

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however now ascertained, for in the summer of the present year: about the last week in June, it was observed in great plenty in a fir wood at Crathis, on the north bank of the river Dee, in Mearnshire, Scotland, by George Milne, Esq. of Surrey Place, Walworth. They seldom fly low, and are consequently taken with some difficulty.

The larva is green, streaked with white and yellow, and feeds on the Pine. Linnæus and Fabricius add the Lime and Alder also.

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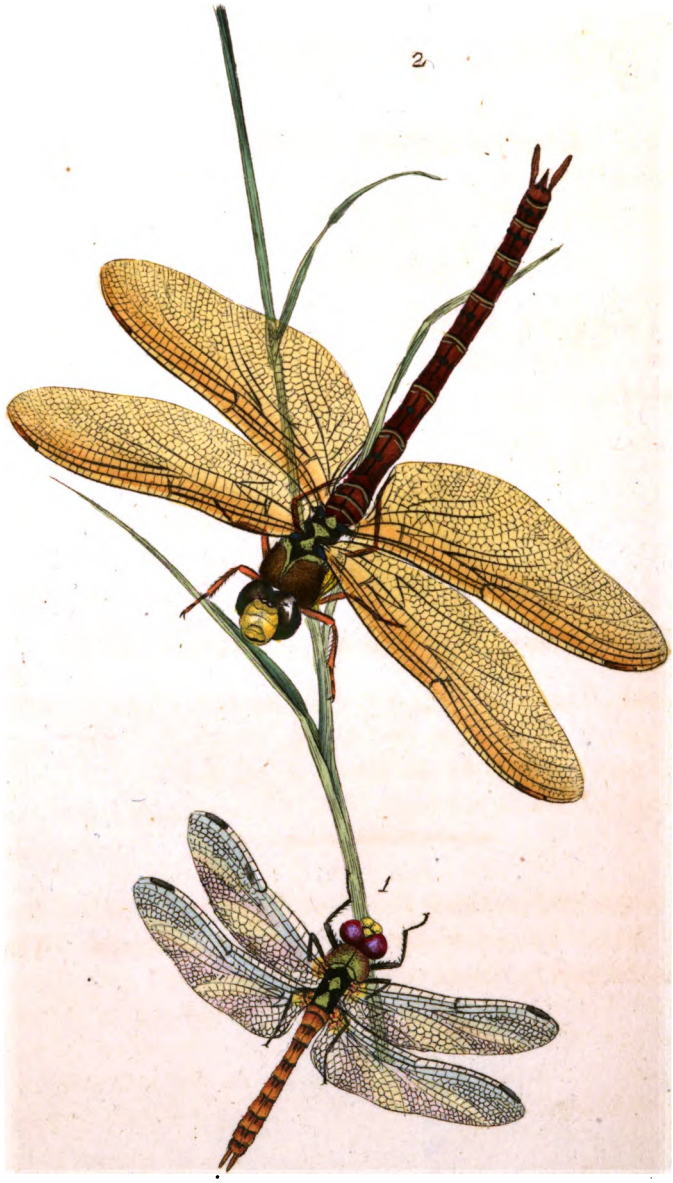

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PLATE

L

CHARA

Mouth armed with two [illegible] the thor[illegible] Wings [illegible] furnished with [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARA[illegible]

AND

SYNONYMS

Wings transparent [illegible]

LIBELLULA VULGATA: [illegible]
Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. [illegible]
Roes. Inf. 2. *Aquatic.* 2 t. 8.

This is the most abundant species of the Libella[illegible]; frequenting ditches and other watery places during [illegible]. The colours in different specimens vary exceedingly.

FIG.

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PLATE CCCXXXVII.

LIBELLULA VULGATA.

Common Dragon Fly.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth armed with more than two jaws. Antennæ ſhorter than the thorax. Wings expanded without folds. Tail of the male furniſhed with forceps.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings tranſparent. Abdomen cylindrical and reddiſh.

Libellula Vulgata: alis hyalinis, corpore cylindrico rufo.
Linn. Syſt. Nat. 2. 901. 3.—*Fn. Sv.* 1461.
Roeſ. Inſ. 2. *Aquatic.* 2. *tab.* 8.

This is the moſt abundant ſpecies of the Libellula tribe; frequenting ditches and other watery places during ſummer. The colours in different ſpecimens vary exceedingly.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

LIBELLULA GRANDIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings yellowiſh. Abdomen cylindrical, variegated, four yellow lines on the thorax.

Libellula fulva alis flaveſcentibus, thoracis lateribus lineis duabus flavis, fronte flaveſcente cauda diphylla. *Geoff. Inſ.* 2. 227. 12.

Libellula Grandis: alis glauceſcentibus thoracis lateribus lineis quatuor flavis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 903. 9.—*Fn. Sv.* 1467.

Libellula fuſca capite rotundato, thorace lineolis quatuor tranſverſis luteis, alis flavicantibus, abdomine cylindrico. *Degeer. Inſ.* 2. 2. 45. *tab.* 20. *fig.* 6.

When the fine ſpecies of Libellula *grandis* was figured in plate 166 of this work, we were not in poſſeſſion of the variety with yellow wings which Linnæus deſcribes. It has ſince been diſcovered in the neighbourhood of Batterſea, and we deem it too intereſting to be omitted.

The yellow colour of the wings can by no means induce us to think it a diſtinct ſpecies from the variety with wings perfectly tranſparent, eſpecially as the ſame variation is obſerved in moſt other ſpecies of the ſame tribe, and particularly amongſt the Engliſh ſpecies in flaveola virgo and puella. The marks and colours of the abdomen and thorax are ſtill more liable to variation, and can ſcarcely furniſh any preciſe character for a ſpecific difference.

PLATE

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GENERIC

Antennæ taper [illegible] Wings [illegible] Eyes [illegible] Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Tongue spiral. Thorax erect. Wings [illegible] marginated. [illegible] brown clouded with ferruginous and [illegible] obliquely with several interrupted grey bands and [illegible] A broad white band next the outer margin.

PHALÆNA CUCULLA. spirilinguis, crista alis deflexa [illegible] ochraceis maculis ferrugineis, [illegible] margine albida [illegible] Syst. Nat. 81.

This species is uncommonly rare, and has, we believe, not been figured by any author; [illegible] tab. 71. of Esper is intended for the same insect.—It feeds on the aple.

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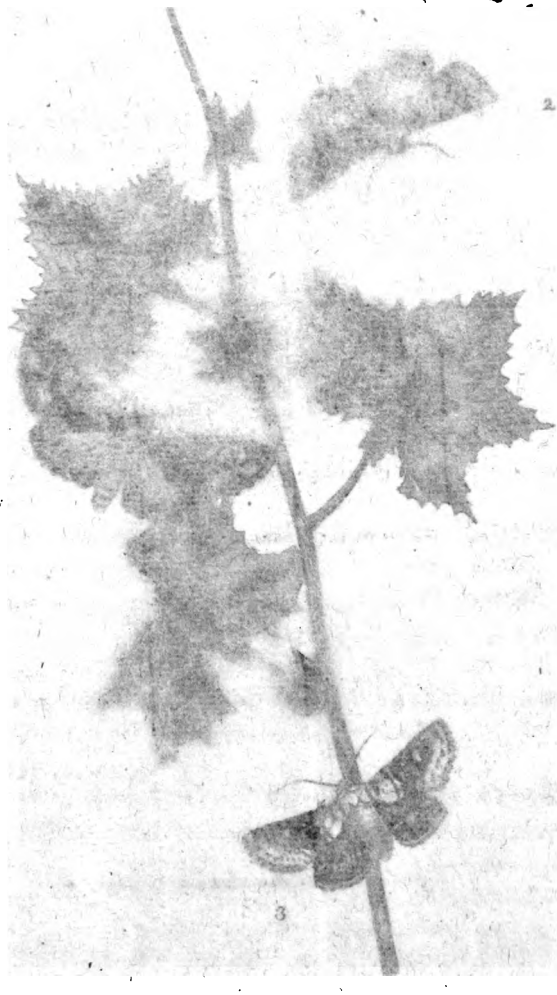

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PLATE CCCXXXVIII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA CUCULLA.

MAPLE PROMINENT MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Tongue ſpiral. Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed, margin denticulated, yellow brown clouded with ferruginous and marked obliquely with ſeveral interrupted parallel and interwoven waved ſtreaks. A broad white band next the exterior margin.

PHALÆNA CUCULLA: ſpirilinguis, criſtata alis deflexis denticulatis ochraceis maculis ferrugineis, faſciaque marginali albida ſtriis intertexta fuſcis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 81.

This ſpecies is uncommonly rare, and has, we believe, not been figured by any author, unleſs *fig.* 1. *tab.* 71. *of Eſper* is intended for the ſame inſect.—It feeds on the maple.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA RUBAGO.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings yellow: baſe, coſtal ſpot, and oblique broad bar near the apex reddiſh, ſprinkled with points of a darker colour.

PHALÆNA RUBAGO: alis anticis flavis; baſi macula coſtali, faſcia lata obliqua punctiſque ferrugineis.

A new and undeſcribed Britiſh ſpecies. Once found in the wood at Hornſey.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA PAR.

KITTEN-LIKENESS MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings greyiſh white, with a broad clouded bar acroſs the middle. Poſterior wings darkeſt near the exterior margin.

PHALÆNA PAR: alis anticis griſeo-albidis: faſcia lata nebuloſa, poſticis extus fuſcentibus. *Marſh. Mſs.*

Sometimes found ſticking againſt walls and trunks of trees, and is certainly an hitherto undeſcribed ſpecies.

PLATE

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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PLATE CCCXXXIX.

PHALÆNA SULPHURALIS.

Margate Beauty.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Firſt wings yellow, with irregular connected ſtreaks of black ſpots, and detached marks of the ſame colour on the anterior margin. Second pair brown.

Phalæna Sulphuralis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 881. 333.
Bombyx Lugubris: alis deflexis flavis: rivulis punctiſque atris, poſticis fuſcis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 467. *ſp.* 188.—*Schæff. Icon. tab.* 9. *fig.* 14. 15.

A ſcarce inſect in this country. It is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered at Margate, and from that circumſtance was afterwards known amongſt Engliſh collectors by the name of *Margate beauty.*—Another inſect, by no means ſimilar, has however received the ſame name, having been met with at Margate likewiſe.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA PURPURALIS.

PURPLE AND GOLD MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Purple, with two irregular yellow bands continued acroſs both the upper and under wings.

PHALÆNA PURPURALIS: alis purpuraſcentibus: omnibus faſciis duabus luteis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 883. 342.—*Fn. Sv.* 1356.

Found on nettles in May.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bale. W[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] broad [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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PLATE CCCXL.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA LAPPÆ.

THE BURDOCK MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapet from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Firſt wings ferrugineous; a broad yellow clouded bar with three yellow eye-ſhaped ſpots acroſs the middle. A yellow ſpot at the baſe, and another at the apex. Second wings pale, with an obſcure tranſverſe ſtreak.

PHALÆNA LAPPÆ: alis ferrugineis: baſi ſtigmatibus faſcia maculaque apicis flavis fuſco-nebuloſis, poſticis pallidis ſtriga obſcura. *Marſh. Mſs.*

It feeds on the Burdock.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA CITRINA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax creſted. Firſt wings yellowiſh, with two tranſverſe bands of brown; the interior one interrupted and encloſed between two irregular whitiſh ſtreaks.

PHALÆNA CITRINA alis flaveſcentibus, lineis duabus irregularibus tranſverſis albidis, faſciis duabus fuſcis, interiore interrupta.

Ernſt, in the Papillons de l'Europe, *fig.* 378. gives the figure of a Phalæna not very diſſimilar to our ſpecies, and probably a mere variety of it. Under this idea we have named it Citrina, from the French name La Citrinne, adopted by Ernſt, for it does not appear to have been either figured or deſcribed by any other author.

This choice and beautiful Inſect is one of thoſe diſcovered by the late Ducheſs of Portland, and is in the Cabinet of Mr. Francillon.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA CLAVIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

First wings reddiſh, with a paler daſh along the middle, ending near a kindney eye-ſhaped mark and a contiguous white ſpot. An interrupted dark mark at the baſe.

PHALÆNA

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PHALÆNA CLAVIS: alis fuſco cinereis linea media punctoque albis, lineola interrupta baſeos maculiſque fuſcis.

Several varieties of this Inſect appear to have been figured in the work of Ernſt already quoted, but none of them agree ſo preciſely with our ſpecimen as to permit us to refer to his plates.—We believe it is not deſcribed by Fabricius or any other ſyſtematic author.

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PLATE CCCXLI.

BLATTA GERMANICA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous. Head inflected. Thorax flat, orbicular, and margined. Abdomen terminated in two appendices. Feet made for running.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Livid brown, with two black parallel lines on the thorax.

BLATTA GERMANICA: livida thorace lineis duabus parallelis nigris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 688. 9.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 2. *p.* 10. *sp.* 220. *Herbst. Arch. tab.* 49. *fig.* 10.

Abundant in Germany, but very rare in this country.

PLATE

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L[illegible]

[illegible]NAH[illegible]

[illegible] marked white

[illegible]CIFIC CH[illegible]TER

[illegible]
ma[illegible]
the c[illegible]

PHALÆNA [illegible]NNARIA [illegible]
[illegible] strigis [illegible] arcuata, [illegible]
posteriore undat[illegible] *Fab. Ent.* [illegible]
[illegible] 145. *sp.* 59.

[illegible] figured in the annexed plate, [illegible] note the male.

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PLATE CCCXLII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA LICHENARIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ feathered, wings variegated with green and grey, and marked acroſs with two black lines, the interior one recurved, and the exterior waved and bent in the oppoſite direction.

PHALÆNA LICHENARIA: pectinicornis alis viridi cinereoque variis: ſtrigis duabus nigris; anteriore recurva, poſteriore undato flexuoſa. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 145. *ſp.* 59.

The two ſexes of this Inſect is figured in the annexed plate, *fig.* 1. 1.—The pectinated antennæ denote the male.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA SPARTIATA.

BROOM MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ ſetaceous. Firſt wings deep grey with large oblong brown ſpots, encircled with white. Second wings aſh-coloured.

PHALÆNA SPARTIATA: ſeticornis alis oblongis fuſcis: vitta albida, poſticis cinereis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 181. *ſp.* 188.

Phalæna Spartiata. *Fueſſ. Arch.* 2. *tab.* 5.

Feeds on the broom, and is found in the winged ſtate in June and July.—It is ſcarce, or at leaſt very local.

FIG.

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FIG. III.

PHALÆNA UNDULATA.

SCALLOP-SHELL MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ ſetaceous. Wings pale, and uniformly ſtreaked tranſverſely with numerous ſcalloped lines of brown.

PHALÆNA UNDULATA: ſeticornis alis omnibus ſtrigis confertiſſimis undulatis fuſcis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 867. 239.—*Fn. Sv.* 272.
Clerk. Inſ. tab. 6. *fig.* 3.
Harr. Inſ. tab. 2. *fig.* 5. 6.

Sometimes taken in Kent, particularly in Darent Wood, Dartford. It feeds on the Willow and Oak, and appears in the winged ſtate in June.

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Found in Durent Wood in the month [illegible] be white, with undulated brown [illegible] part with black.

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PLATE CCCXLIII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA JANTHINA.

ORANGE UNDERWING MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Firſt wings incumbent, grey, variegated with brown, and marks of white. Second pair black with a large orange ſpot in the middle, and an exterior border of the ſame colour.

PHALÆNA JANTHINA: criſtata alis incumbentibus griſeis: litura albida, poſticis atris: macula media margineque ferrugineis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 59. *ſp.* 166.

Phalæna Janthina. *Wien. Verz.* 78. 9.

Phalæna Domiduca. *Fueſl. Arch.* 3. *tab.* 16.

Found in Darent Wood in the month of July. The larva is ſaid to be white, with undulated brown ſtreaks, and ſpotted next the poſterior part with black.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA ORBONA.

PALE YELLOW UNDERWING MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Firſt wings incumbent, liver-colour, with obſcure ſpots. Second wings yellow, with a brown lunar mark in the middle, and a band of the ſame colour near the poſterior margin.

PHALÆNA ORBONA: criſtata alis incumbentibus hepaticis: poſticis flavis; lunula ſtrigaque poſtica fuſcis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. p. 2. p. 57. ſp. 158.*

This ſpecies is far leſs frequent than the Phalæna Pronuba, to which, at firſt glance, it bears ſome reſemblance. Fabricius deſcribes it as a native of Germany, and it does not occur in the Works of any Author as a Britiſh Inſect.

FIG.

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FIG. III.

PHALÆNA ARBUTI.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed, brown; poſterior pair black, with a yellow band acroſs the middle.

PHALÆNA ARBUTI: criſtata alis deflexis fuſcis: poſticis nigris flava. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 126. *ſp.* 380.

Deſcribed by Fabricius in his laſt Work as an Engliſh Inſect, from which we may infer, that it is not common in other parts of Europe.

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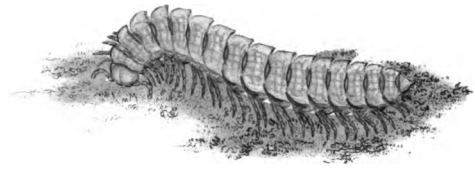

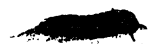

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Antennæ [illegible]ated. Body [illegible] and acute.

JULUS COMPLANATUS: pedibus utrinque 30, corpore planiusculo, antennis clavatis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1065. 4. —*Fn. Sv.* 2068.

JULUS COMPLANATUS. pedibus utrinque 30, corpore planiusculo, cauda [illegible] *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 2. 395.

Fabricius as well as Linnæus conſiders the number of feet as an eſſential part of the ſpecific character throughout this genus. Both are certainly miſtaken in aſſigning thirty feet to each ſide of this creature. Degeer mentions thirty-one; and in an unmutilated ſpecimen we have, two legs may be perceived at every joint except thoſe near the head. The body is flat, the ſhields ſlightly ſcabrous, and the antennæ clavated, the laſt we deem more characteriſtic than the number of the feet.

This very curious creature is local, being rare in [illegible] places

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PLATE CCCXLIV.

JULUS COMPLANATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Feet numerous. Twice as many on each ſide as the ſegments of the body. Antennæ moniliform. Palpi two, articulated, body ſemicylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ clavated. Body flat. Tail acute.

JULUS COMPLANATUS: pedibus utrinque 30, corpore planiuſculo, antennis clavatis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 1065. 4. —*Fn. Su.* 2068.

JULUS COMPLANATUS: pedibus utrinque 30, corpore planiuſculo, cauda acuta. *Fab. Ent. Syſt.* 2. *p.* 393.

Fabricius as well as Linnæus conſiders the number of feet as an eſſential part of the ſpecific character throughout this genus. Both are certainly miſtaken in aſſigning thirty feet to each ſide of this creature. Degeer mentions thirty-one; and in an unmutilated ſpecimen we have, two legs may be perceived at every joint except thoſe neareſt the head. The body is flat, the ſhields ſlightly ſcabrous, and the antennæ clavated, the laſt we deem more characteriſtic than the number of the feet.

This very curious creature is local, being rare in moſt places.

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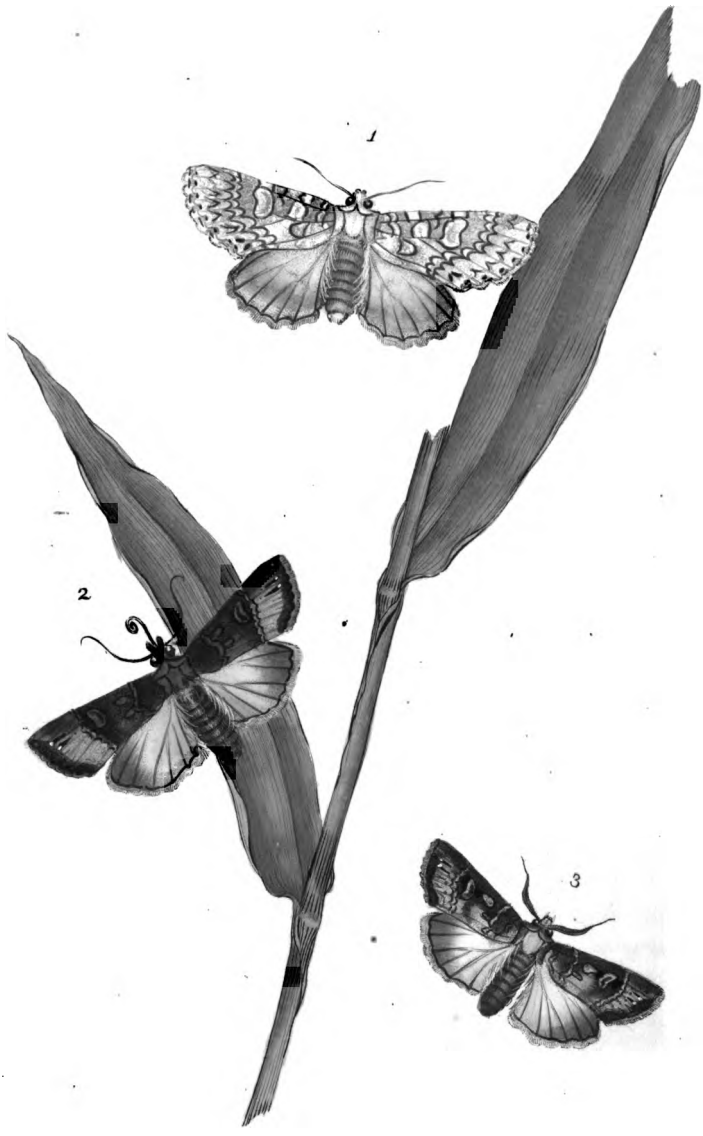

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PLATE CCCXLV.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA GRANDIS.

GREY ARCHES MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings whitiſh, variegated with black, and waved or arched tranſverſe ſtreaks. A large eye-ſhaped ſpot in the middle, and a black character in the poſterior angle.

PHALÆNA GRANDIS: alis albicantibus nigro-varie undatis: ſtigmatibus magnis ſubocellaribus, litura prope anglum poſticum nigrum.

An Inſect well known amongſt Engliſh collectors by the name of Grey Arches Moth, from the characteriſtic arched double lines acroſs the ſuperior wings. It is altogether unnoticed by Linnæus or Fabricius, though figured by Sepp. vol. ii. *tab.* 27. It is eſteemed a ſcarce ſpecies in this country.

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FIG. II. III.

PHALÆNA SPINULA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings variegated brown and grey, with obſcure tranſverſe bars. Three diſtinct black pointed characters near the apex.

PHALÆNA SPINULA: alis fuſco cinereis maculis ſtrigiſque obſcuris lituris tribus acutiuſculis diſtinctis nigris ad apicem.

The ſpecimens, *fig.* 2 and 3, appear at the firſt view two very diſtinct Inſects; yet on the moſt attentive compariſon of the characteriſtic marks, we are inclined to conſider them as the two ſexes of the ſame ſpecies, notwithſtanding the diſſimilarity of their colours in general. The kind repreſented at *fig.* 2, and which from its ſetaceous antennæ is evidently the female, has been placed in Engliſh cabinets as a ſpecies ſomewhat analogous to the Phalæna Exoleta, or Sword-blade Moth, under the trivial appellation of the *ſcarce* Sword-blade Moth. The other, which from the pectinated ſtructure of its antennæ, is obviouſly the male, is equally uncommon.

We have obſerved ſeveral figures of this ſpecies different only in colour in the works of Ernſt, and one in particular nearly correſponding with that repreſented in the annexed plate at *fig.* 2, which he calls *ſpinula*; a name we have ventured to adopt, as the Inſect is neither deſcribed by Linnæus nor Fabricius.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCXLVI.

FIG. I.

MUSCA GROSSA.

GREAT BLACK FLY

DIPTERA

GENERIC CHARACTER

A soft flexible trunk, with lateral lips at the end. No palpi.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Body hairy, black. Wings ferruginous at the base.

MUSCA GROSSA: pilosa nigra, alis basi ferruginois. *Linn. & Gmel.*
T. 1. p. 5. p. 2845. sp. 75.
Fn. Suec. 1837.
Fab. Sp. Inf. 2. p. 441. n. 30.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 108. fig. 6.
Degeer. Inf. 6. p. 21. n. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1.

The largest of the Musca genus found in this country. Breeds in dung.

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PLATE CCCXLVI.

FIG. I.

MUSCA GROSSA.

GREAT BLACK FLY.

DIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

A ſoft flexible trunk, with lateral lips at the end. No palpi.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Body hairy, black. Wings ferruginous at the baſe.

MUSCA GROSSA: piloſa nigra, alis baſi ferrugineis. *Linn. à Gmel. T. 1. p. 5. p. 2845. ſp. 75.*
Fn. Suec. 1837.
Fab. Sp. Inſ. 2. p. 441. n. 30.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 108. fig. 6.
Degeer. Inſ. 6. p. 21. n. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1.

The largeſt of the Muſca genus found in this country. Breeds in dung.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

MUSCA BICINCTA.

DOUBLE BELTED FLY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Black. Sides of the thorax and two belts acroſs the abdomen yellow.

MUSCA BICINCTA: nigra, antennis elongatis, thorace lateribus punctis abdomineque cingulis duobus flavis,
Linn. a Gmel. T. 1. *p.* 5. *p.* 2872. *ſp.* 38.
Fab. Sp. Inſ. 2. *p.* 427. *n.* 30.
Degeer. Inſ. 6. *p.* 126. *n.* 16. *t.* 7. *fig.* 16.

FIG. III.

MUSCA VIBRANS.

VIBRATORY FLY.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings tranſparent, black at the tip. Head red.

MUSCA

MUSCA VIBRANS: alis hyalinis apice nigris capite rubro.
Linn. a Gmel. T. 1, *p.* 5. *p.* 2855. *sp.* 112.
Fab. Sp. Inf. 2. *p.* 450. *n.* 81.
Degeer. Inf. 6. *p.* 32. *n.* 11. *t.* 1. *fig.* 19.
Geoffr. Inf. p. 2. *p.* 494. *n.* 4.

Remarkable for the continual vibratory motion of its wings.

FIG. IV.

MUSCA NOCTILUCA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Somewhat hairy, black; two pellucid ſpots on the firſt ſegment of the abdomen.

MUSCA NOCTILUCA: ſubtomentoſa atra, abdominis ſegmento primo maculis duabus pellucidis. *Linn. a Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 5. *p.* 2874. *ſp.* 48.
Faun. Suec. 1814.
Fab. Sp. Inf. 2. *p.* 431. *n.* 54.

FIG.

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FIG. V.

MUSCA SCYBALARIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Reddiſh brown, an obſcure dot in the Wings.

MUSCA SCYBALARIA: rufa ferruginea, alis puncto obſcuriore.
Linn. a Gmel. T. 1. *p.* 5. *p.* 2853. *ſp.* 104.
Faun. Suec. 1860.
Fab. Sp. Inſ. 2. *p.* 449. *n.* 72.
Scop. Carn. 896.

Found on Dung.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCXLVII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA APRILINA,
SCARCE MERVEILLE DU JOUR MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER
AND
SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed, green: a black mark and tranſverſe band; and a ſingle row of black triangular dots near the apex.

PHALÆNA APRILINA: criſtata alis deflexis viridibus: macula faſciaque atris apice punctorum trigonum ſerie unica. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 103. *ſp.* 306.

PHALÆNA runica *Linn.*

Linnæus has made ſome confuſion between the two ſpecies of Phalæna Aprilina and runica in ſeveral of his works. In the laſt edition by Gmelin, our Inſect ſtands as the P. *runica*; and in the Entomologia Syſtematica of Fabricius, which we have in this inſtance preferred, it is the Phalæna Aprilina.

The

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The Engliſh Entomologiſt is indebted to the aſſiduity of the late Ducheſs of Portland for the diſcovery of this extremely rare ſpecies in England. It feeds on the Oak.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA PINASTRI.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Wings deflexed, blackiſh: oblique broad ſpace along the exterior margin grey.

PHALÆNA PINASTRI: criſtata alis deflexis nigris: margine tenuiori anguloque ani obſcure cinereis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 851. 160. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 101. *ſp.* 302.

Not ſo rare as the preceding but ſtill much eſteemed by the Engliſh Entomologiſt.—Feeds on the Pine.

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FIG. III.

PHALÆNA GEMINA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

First wings greyish brown, with two transverse broad bands and two connected white spots, and a minute dot in the middle.

PHALÆNA GEMINA: spirilinguis cristata, alis superioribus cinereo-fuscentibus, fasciis duabus strigosis maculisque duabus niveis intermediis. *Beckwith's paper transf. Linn. Soc. Vol. 2. p. 4.*

The larva is of a pale yellow with a red head. It feeds on the Poplar, and about the beginning of October encloses itself between two leaves, which it unites at the edges by means of many strong threads, and becomes a pupa. The Moth bursts forth about the end of May or beginning of June.

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FIG.

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PLATE CCCXLVIII.

FIG. I.

CURCULIO LATIROSTRIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſubclavated and ſeated in a roſtrum or proboſcis, which is of a horny ſubſtance and prominent.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Snout ſhort, broad, and flattiſh. Wing-caſes brown, with two black ſpots: apex white.

CURCULIO LATIROSTRIS: roſtro latiſſimo plano, elytris apice albis: punctis duobus nigris. *Linn. a Gmel. T. 1. p. 4. p. 1783. ſp. 360.*

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FIG. II.

CURCULIO PARAPLECTICUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Cylindrical, yellowiſh brown. Wing-caſes terminated in an acute point.

CURCULIO PARAPLECTICUS: cylindricus ſubcinereus, elytris mucronatis. *Fn. Sv.* 604.—*Linn. a Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1750. *ſp.* 34.—*Schæff. Icon. t.* 44. *fig.* 1.

FIG. III.

CURCULIO ALBINUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, front of the head and tip of the wing-caſes white. Thorax tuberculated.

CURCULIO ALBINUS: niger, fronte anoque albis, thorace tuberculato. *Gmel. a Linn. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1783. *ſp.* 79.

This, as well as the two preceding ſpecies is very rare.

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PLATE CCCXLIX.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA DOLABRARIA.

SCORCHED WING MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings yellow, with numerous ferruginous tranſverſe ſtreaks. Anal angle violet.

PHALÆNA DOLABRARIA: alis flavis: ſtrigis ferrugineis anguloque ani violaceo. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 2451. *Fab. ſp. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 245. *n.* 21. *ſp.* 207.

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FIG. II.

PHALÆNA URTICATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ like a briſtle. Wings white, with bands of brown ſpots. Thorax and tail yellow.

PHALÆNA URTICA: ſeticornis alis albis fuſco faſciato-maculatis, thorace anoque flavis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 873. 272.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 209. *ſp.* 299.
Roeſ. Inſ. 1. *phal.* 4. *tab.* 14.
Degeer. Inſ. 1. *tab.* 28. *fig.* 18. 19.
Geoffr. Inſ. 2. 135.

The larva conceals itſelf in a kind of cylinder, which it forms by rolling up the edges of the nettle leaves on which it feeds. It is whitiſh, with a dark dorſal line, head black, and two ſpots of the ſame colour on the ſegment next the head.

FIG.

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FIG. III.

PHALÆNA LYNCEATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings white, with two brown tranſverſe bands, and a brown ſpot near the apex.

PHALÆNA LYNCEATA: alis albis: faſciis duabus punctoque apicis fuſcis. *Fab. ſpec. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 262. *n.* 129. *Gmel. Linn. Syſt.* 2478.

This Inſect, though very common in our woods, was unknown to Fabricius before his viſit to Great Britain; he firſt deſcribed it in the ſpecies Inſectorum, under the ſpecific name of Lynceata, as an Engliſh Inſect: it has ſince appeared in his other publications, and has been inſerted by Gmelin in the laſt Edition of the Syſtema Naturæ.

The Linnean deſcription of P. ocellata coincides ſo nearly with this Inſect, that we may doubt the propriety of ſeparating them; they are probably varieties only of the ſame Species.

It is very common in June.

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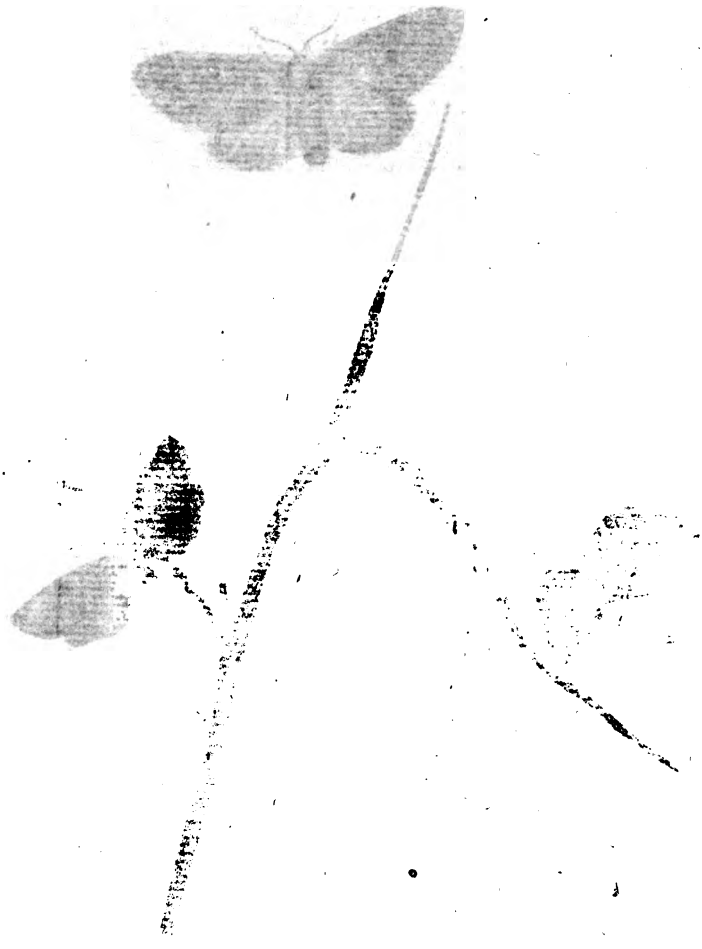

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PLATE CCCL.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA DROMEDARIUS.

IRON PROMINENT MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings deflexed, clouded, a large tufted dentation at the poſterior margin: baſe yellowiſh.

PHALÆNA DROMEDARIUS: alis deflexis: anticis nebuloſis dorſo dentatis: litura baſeos anique flaveſcentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 827. 62.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 444. *ſp.* 113.
Ammiral. *Inſ. tab.* 14.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA CHRYSOGLOSSA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Firſt wings ſomewhat falcated or hooked, greyiſh, with three ſtreaks, and two kidney-ſhaped ſpots in the middle.

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PHALÆNA CHRYSOGLOSSA: ſpirilinguis criſtata, alis ſuperioribus griſeis ſubfalcatis ſtrigis tribus albis primoribus abbreviatis. *Linn. Tranſ. Vol.* 2. 1. *p.* 6.

One of the rare ſpecies of Phalænæ, deſcribed by the late Mr. Beckwith in the Linnæan tranſactions. The larva is remarkably ſlender, and of a green colour; it was found upon the ſallow near Brent-Wood on the 18th of June, went into the earth about a week after, and the Moth was produced on the 24th of July.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA RUBRICOLLIS.

RED-NECKED MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Blackiſh, collar crimſon: end of the abdomen yellow.

PHALÆNA RUBRICOLLIS: atra, collari ſanguineo, abdomine flavo. *Linn. a Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 2446. *ſp.* 113. *Schæff. Icon. t.* 59. *f.* 8. 9.

This ſingular creature was found in Coombe Wood in the month of June. The larva is hairy, dark, ſtriped with black, and has a white triangular mark on the head. It feeds on the pine, beech, &c.

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PLATE CCCLI.

FIG. I.

CICINDELA SYLVATICA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous. Maxillæ or jaws advanced conſiderably before the head. Eyes prominent. Thorax roundiſh and margined.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, a white waved band, and two dots of the ſame colour on the Wing-caſes.

CICINDELA SYLVATICA: nigra, elytris faſcia undata punctiſque duobus albis. *Linn. Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1922. *ſp.* 8.

Cicindela atra, coleopteris maculis ſex albida faſciaque albis. *Faun. Suec.* 1. *n.* 549.

Cicindela ſupra nigra, ſubtus viridis nitida, &c. *Degeer. Inſ.* 4. *p.* 114. *t.* 4. *f.* 7.

A very ſcarce Engliſh Inſect.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

CICINDELA AQUATICA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Shining, bronzed, head ſtriated.

CICINDELA AQUATICA: ænea nitida, capite ſtriato. *Linn. a Gmel. T. 1. p. 4. p. 1925. ſp. 14.—Fn. Sv. 752.*

CICINDELA PUSILLA. *Schreb. Inſ. 6.*

Bupreſtis fuſco-æneus. *Geoff. Inſ. p. 1. p. 157. n. 31.*

Extremely common in ſome moiſt ſituations.

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PLATE CCCLII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA DIVES.

BROCADE MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings brown: baſe, central ſpots and broad tranſverſe bar near the exterior end grey; a black line at the baſe, a bidentated dark line along the apex, and a black mark near the poſterior margin.

PHALÆNA DIVES: alis fuſcis: baſi ſtigmatibus faſciaque poſtica bidentata cinereis, linea baſeos alteraque poſteriori nigris.

An undeſcribed ſpecies, known by the Engliſh name of Brocade Moth.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA TRIMACULA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings cinereous clouded with brown; baſe, apex and a broad tranſverſe bar acroſs the middle white.

PHALÆNA

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PHALÆNA TRIMACULA: alis cinereis nigro-nebulosis: basi pallidiore, fascia lata apiceque albis.

This seems to be no other than the Bombyx trimacula of the Vienna catalogue, *Wien. Verz.* 59. *No.* 4. and the B. trifascia of Esper, *p.* 242. *t.* 46. *fig.* 1—2; a species unnoticed in the Entomologia Systematica of Fabricius.

This is one of the rare Insects discovered by the late Duchess of Portland.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA FLAVICORNIS.

YELLOW-HORNED PHALÆNA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

First wings greyish tinged with yellow, and marked transversely with three black streaks. Antennæ yellow.

PHALÆNA FLAVICORNIS: alis primoribus cinereis: strigis tribus atris, antennis luteis. *Fn. Sv.* 1204.—*Linn. Syst. Nat. a Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 5. *p.* 2575. *sp.* 182. —*Fab. spec. Ins.* 2. *p.* 238. *n.* 140.

A scarce Moth, said to feed on fruit-trees.—Cabinet of A. M'Leay, Esq.

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PLATE CCCLIII.

FIG. I.

LEPTURA NIGRO-LINEATA.

Black-Streaked Wasp Beetle.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering towards the end. Elytra narrower towards the extremity. Thorax round and ſlender.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, with a metallic tinge. Wing-caſes yellow, with three interrupted longitudinal lines of black.

Leptura Nigro-Lineata: nigro-ænea elytris flavis: baſi lineiſque tribus longitudinalibus interruptis nigris. *Marſh. Mſs.*

A very rare and curious ſpecies.—In the collection of Mr. Francillon.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

LEPTURA SEX-MACULATA.

SIX SPOT WASP BEETLE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black. Wing-cases yellowish, with three black spots connected with the outer margin on each.

LEPTURA SEX-MACULATA: nigra, coleoptris testaceis: maculis sex nigris margine connexus. *Gmel. a Linn. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1871. *sp.* 11.
Fab. Sp. Inf. 1. *p.* 248. *n.* 16.

Leptura testaceo maculata.—*Degeer. Inf.* 5. *p.* 133. *n.* 9.

Uncommon in Great Britain. In our specimen, the anterior black mark on the wing-cases is interrupted, and appears like two distinct spots.

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PLATE CCCLIV.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA RUNICA.

COMMON MERVEILLE DU JOUR MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Firſt wings greeniſh with black marks; and a row of triangular ſpots behind.

PHALÆNA RUNICA: criſtata alis deflexis: anticis vireſcentibus, maculis variis atris, poſtice utrinque punctis trigonis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 102. *ſp.* 305.

PHALÆNA APRILINA. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. a Gmel. p.* 2561. *ſp.* 1123.

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The two black ſemicircles on the thorax and double row of triangular ſpots at the ends of the poſterior wings, are mentioned as peculiar characters of this ſpecies; the latter is, however, liable to conſiderable variations, the ſpots being in general, crowded in a confuſed ſeries, and forming an irregularly interrupted line. It may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the Phalæna Aprilina by its ſuperior ſize, the colours are leſs vivid, and it is deſtitute of the broad tranſverſe bar, which is conſpicuous on the upper wings of Phalæna Aprilina.

The larva is ſmooth, of an aſh colour with ſquare browniſh ſpots. It feeds on the Oak.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA LUSORIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax creſted. Wings incumbent, greyiſh; a black lunar mark, with a ſmall approximate point in the middle of the firſt pair, and a triangular ſpot of the ſame colour on the anterior part of the thorax.

PHALÆNA LUSORIA: criſtata, alis incumbentibus glaucis: lunula thoraceque antice atris. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 831. 74.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 64. *ſp.* 179.

Phalæna Luſoria: alis primoribus glaucis: lunula thoraceque anterius ferrugineis. *Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 5. *p.* 2441. *ſp.* 74.

From the collection of Mr. Francillon.

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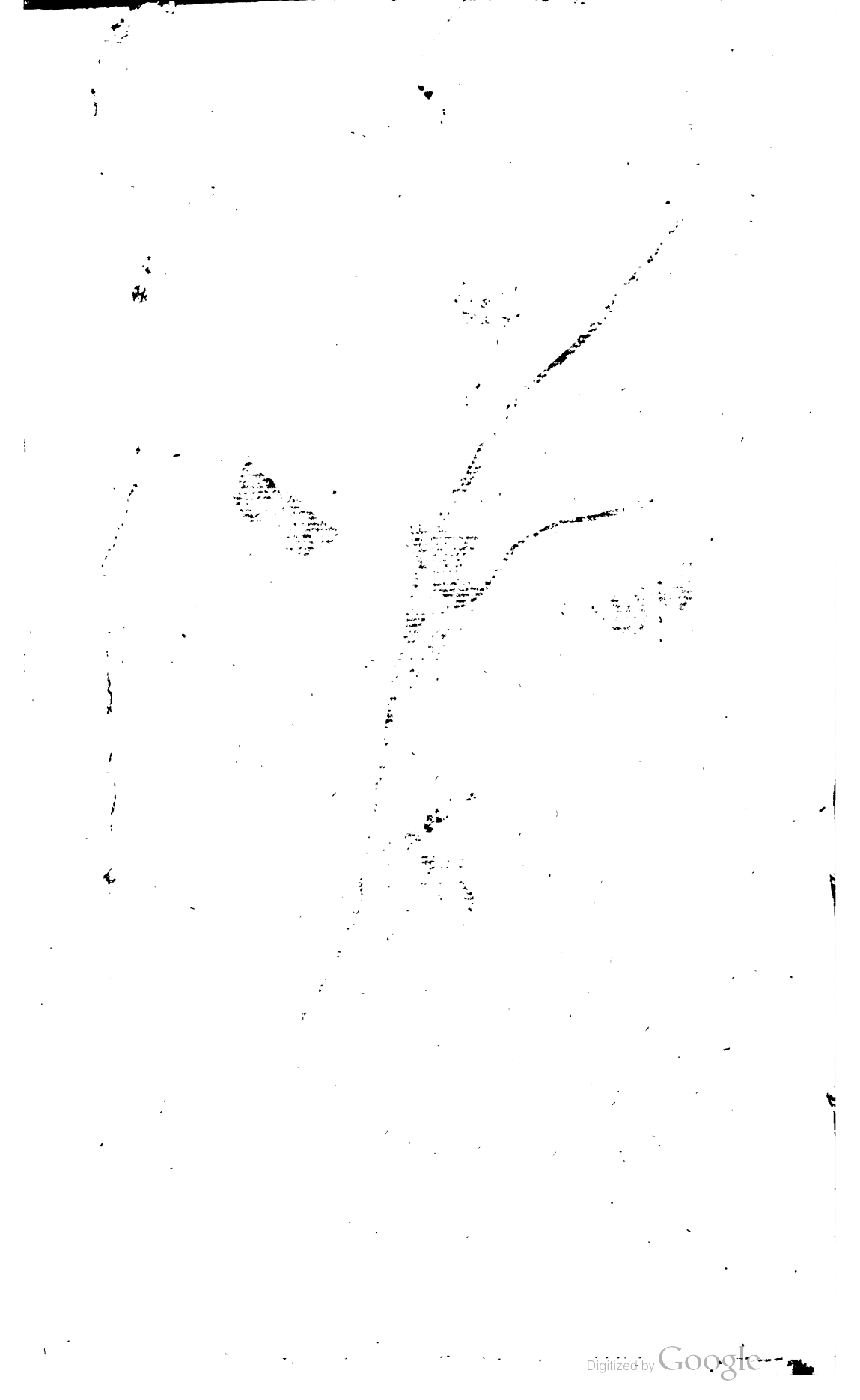
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PLATE CCCLV.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA FRANCILLANA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pale yellow, with two oblique brown ſtreaks acroſs each of the ſuperior wings.

PHALÆNA FRANCILLANA: alis pallide flavis: ſtrigis duabus brunneis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 264. *ſp.* 94.

Fabricius, when in England, named this elegant little nondeſcript Francillana, in compliment to Mr. Francillon, whoſe exquiſite collection of Inſects afforded him ſuch ample aſſiſtance in completing his ſpecies Inſectorum and Entomologia Syſtematica, and we are happy

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in the opportunity to perpetuate the name, as a ſmall acknowledgment for the confidential freedom with which its worthy poſſeſſor has at all times permitted us to deſcribe and copy whatever our own Cabinet was deficient in.—The ſpecimen is in the collection of Mr. Francillon.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA LITTERANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings rhombic: firſt pair green, with little elevated tufts and black characters.

PHALÆNA LITTERANA: alis rhombeis: anticis viridibus: characteribus atris. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 876. 288.—*Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *ſp.* 271.

Not unlike Phalæna Squamana, figured in a former part of this Work, except in the black characteriſtic marks on the ſuperior wings.—This is a very rare and beautiful little creature.

FIG.

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FIG. III.

PHALÆNA CYNOSBANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings dark brown, white at the tips.

PHALÆNA CYNOSBANA: alis anticis fuſcis apice albis. *Fab.*

PYRALIS CYNOSBANA. *Fab. Ent. Syſt.* 3. *b.* 283. 167.

Tinea Cynoſbatella. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 887. 368.—*Fn. Sv.* 1397.

Linnæus, and after him Fabricius, refers to the works of De Geer and Merian for figures of this Inſect, neither of which are in our opinion ſufficient authorities; that of De Geer is in particular miſerable, and ſo far from leading to aſcertain the ſpecies, may miſlead us as to the identity of its genera. Some years ſince, this Inſect was deemed a nondeſcript by Engliſh collectors, and named in compliment to a much reſpected *Aurelian* Beckwithiana; but agreeing in every reſpect with the Linnæan *Cynoſbana*, we muſt unavoidably reject that name, though generally adopted.

It is very common, and according to Linnæus breeds in the buds of roſes.

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FIG. IV.

PHALÆNA EVONYMELLA.

WHITE ERMINE MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings white, with about fifty black points.

Tinea, with white upper wings and black points; inferior wings brown. Tinea alis ſuperioribus albis: punctis nigris, inferioribus fuſcis. *Geoff. Inſ.* 2. 183. 4.

PHALÆNA EVONYMELLA: alis anticis niveis: punctis 50 nigris.
Linn. Syſt. Nat. 2. 885. 350.
Fn. Sv. 1363.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 2. 289. 12.

Linnæus conſidered the two ſpecies of Ermine Moths, Padella and Evonymella, ſufficiently characteriſed by the number of black ſpots on the ſuperior wings. To the firſt he aſſigns twenty, and to the latter fifty on each wing.

Thoſe who have attended particularly to thoſe ſpecies are aware, that the number of ſpots are by no means conſtant, and may have frequently obſerved even more ſpots on one wing than the other in the ſame individual, as occurs in the ſpecimen we have figured. This has occaſioned ſome confuſion between the two ſpecies, and we expreſſed ſome doubts reſpecting them in the deſcription of one of the earlieſt

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earlieſt plates in this work. Since that time we have had more opportunities of aſcertaining the two kinds, and have no heſitation in admitting them as two ſpecies. Not that the variation in the number of ſpots will allow us to admit the definition of Linnæus unconditionally. It may be ſaid that thoſe on the P. Padella are about twenty, and thoſe on the P. Evonymella ſometimes amount to fifty or more, and the colour of the ſuperior wings is lighter in the latter than the former.

In admitting this, the name Evonymella adopted in the ninth plate, muſt be changed to Padella; and the Inſect before us be conſidered as the true Evonymella.

FIG. V.

PHALÆNA FALCATELLA.

Triangle-Marked Light Hook-Tip.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings hooked at the apex, whitiſh, decuſſated with obſcure bars, and a large triangular brown ſpot on the poſterior margin.

Phalæna Falcatella: alis falcatis albis: faſciis obſcuris decuſſatis maculaque magna trigona marginis tenuioris fuſca.

Very ſcarce and undeſcribed.

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PLATE CCCLVI.

ELATER FERRUGINEUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform. Palpi four. An elaſtic ſpine at the extremity of the thorax on the under ſide, by means of which it ſprings up when placed on the back.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax and wing-caſes ferruginous. Body and poſterior margin of the thorax black.

ELATER FERRUGINEUS: thorace elytriſque ferrugineis, corpore thoraceque margine poſteriore nigris. *Linn. a Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1906. *ſp.* 20.

Scarce. From the collection of Mr. Francillon.

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FIG. II.

ELATER PECTINICORNIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Above greeniſh with a dull metallic gloſs. Antennæ of the male large and pectinated.

ELATER PECTINICORNIS: thorace elyſtriſque æneis, antennis maris pectinatis. *Linn. Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1909. *ſp.* 32.

The elegant antennæ of this Inſect is very characteriſtic. It is not an uncommon ſpecies.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCLVII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA BENTLEIANA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Reddiſh brown, with numerous ſtreaks of a ſilvery yellow.

PHALÆNA BENTLEIANA: alis fuſco ferrugineis: ſtrigis punctiſque numeroſis argenteo-flavis.

As no Inſect has yet appeared to record the memory of that indefatigable collector of Engliſh Inſects, Mr. Bentley, we are induced to aſſign his name to this beautiful and hitherto nameleſs Species—It is extremely ſcarce.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA ILICANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Anterior wings greyiſh brown, with brown ſpots, a ſolitary black ſpot in the middle.

PHALÆNA

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PHALÆNA ILICANA: alis anticis fuſco-cinereis: punctis fuſcis; centrali ſolitario atro. *Fab. Ent. Syſt.* 3. *b.* 266. 100.

Fabricius deſcribes this as an Engliſh Inſect. It is rare, and not hitherto figured.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA BIFASCIANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings teſtaceous, with two whitiſh bands, and four diſtinct undulated ſtreaks and ſpots of black.

PHALÆNA BIFASCIANA: alis anticis teſtaceis, faſciis duabus albidis, ſtrigis quatuor undatis maculiſque nigris.

A very uncommon Inſect, and not noticed by any author.

FIG.

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FIG. IV.

PHALÆNA LEEANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings pale, yellowiſh, with a brown ſpot in the middle.

PHALÆNA LEEANA: alis pallidis: macula centrali fuſca.
Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. p. 2497.
Fab. Spec. Inſect. 2. *p.* 276. *n.* 2.

Taken in June and July. Not uncommon.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCLVIII.

FIG. I.

NECYDALIS HUMERALIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous or filiform. Wing-caſes leſs than the wings, and either narrower or ſhorter than the abdomen. Tail ſimple.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-caſes narrow, and tapering to a point, black, yellow at the baſe.

NECYDALIS HUMERALIS: elytris nigris baſi flavis.—*Fab. ſpec. Inſ.* 1. *p.* 263. *ſp.* 5.

NECYDALIS HUMERALIS.—*Gmel. T.* 1. *p.* 4. *p.* 1880. *ſp.* 18.

Necydalis (muralis) elytris ſubulatis fuſca, humeris flavis, pedibus ſimplicibus.—*Forſt. nov. inſ. ſp.* 1. *p.* 48. *n.* 48.

A ſcarce ſpecies, deſcribed by Fabricius and Gmelin as a native of this country.

FIG.

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FIG. II.

NECYDALIS SIMPLEX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings teſtaceous. Legs ſimple.

NECYDALIS SIMPLEX: elytris teſtaceis, pedibus ſimplicibus.—
Fab. ſpec. Inſ. 1. *p.* 264. *ſp.* 9.
Gmel. T. 1. *p.* 4. 1881. 10.

Cantharis phthyſica: *Scop. Ent. Carn.* 144.

Supppoſed by Gmelin to be a variety of Necydalis podagrariæ.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCLIX.

PHALÆNA TRITOPHUS.

Aspen Prominent Moth.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by Night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings deflexed, a prominent tuft or tooth on the poſterior margin, brown, clouded; in the middle, a white ring, encloſing a ferruginous lunar mark.

Phalæna Tritophus: alis deflexis dorſo dentatis fuſco nebuloſis: lunula media ferruginea alba cincta. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 448. *ſp.* 108.

The larva of this fine Inſect is green, with a brown head, obtuſe tail, and three elevations or gibboſities on the back. It feeds on the *Populo tremulo*, from whence we have deduced its Engliſh name of Aſpen Prominent Moth.

Phalæna tritophus is extremely ſcarce in this country.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCLX.

FIG. 1.

PHALÆNA ERICÆ.

TRANSVERSE-STREAK HEATH MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the baſe. Wings in general deflexed when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior Wings brown, with two undulated ſtreaks, and ſpots of white. Poſterior wings pale.

PHALÆNÆ ERICÆ: alis anticis fuſcis: ſtrigis duabus undatis maculis ordinariis lineoliſque albis, poſticis pallidis.

A non-deſcript ſpecies of the noctua family, and very rare. Found on heaths.

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PLATE CCCLX.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA LINEOLA.

SHORT-LINE MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings ferruginous grey, with undulated ſtreaks. A ſmall oblique line in the middle, and a row of brown points along the exterior margin.

PHALÆNA LINEOLA : alis anticis griſeo-ferrugineis: ſtrigis undatis lineola obliqua in medio punctiſque poſtice fuſcis.

More frequent than the preceding ſpecies, and ſeems to be figured in the works of Ernſt and Eſper, but certainly not deſcribed by any ſyſtematic author.

The colour varies in different ſpecimens from ferruginous to greyiſh or livid colour.

FIG.

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FIG. III.

PHALÆNA MAPPA.

MAP-WING SWIFT MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings brown, with large irregular waved marks of a livid colour, and four diſtinct white triangular ſpots near the apex.

PHALÆNA MAPPA: alis fuſcis: lituris magnis irregularibus lividis punctiſque quatuor poſtice albidis.

A Moth of the *Hepialus*, a new genus in the Fabrician Syſtem, including only ten ſpecies, neither of which agrees with our Inſect, and we apprehend it is not deſcribed by any other Author.

In the Linnæan Syſtem, this can only be regarded as a family of the Phalæna tribe. The Engliſh collectors have denominated this family Swifts, as noticed already in the deſcriptions of Humuli and Hecta, (plate 274. fig. 1, 2, 3.)—The preſent Inſect may be conſidered as one of the rareſt Engliſh undeſcribed ſpecies, and the many windings of the numerous marks on the anterior wings, immediately ſuggeſt the appropriate ſpecific name of Mappa.

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